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THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME 8. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, JAN. 4, 1879. NUMBER 3.

J. L. McCLURE. J. S. McCLURE.

McCLURE.

(Successor to ALBERT WANGENHEIM)

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CHARGE OF JUDGE E. C. BILLINGS TO THE UNITED STATES GRAND JURY.

MONDAY, Dec. 16, 1878.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury—You have jurisdiction to inquire into all and every offense against the laws of the United States committed in this district, and this district is co-extensive with the State of Louisiana. You will particularly investigate all charges laid before you by the District Attorney, and you will take advice as to the construction of the laws from him. Of the facts, you are the exclusive judges.

I desire in the first place to call your attention to the oath you have taken as grand jurors. That oath is in these words: "That you will diligently inquire and true presentment make of all such matters and things as shall be given you in charge, or as you may know of your own knowledge. The counsel of the United States, your fellows, and your own you will keep secret. You will present no man through hatred, malice, or revenge. You will leave none unpresented through fear, favor, affection, reward, or hope thereof, but you will present all things truly as they come to your knowledge."

The spirit which should control you in the discharge of your duties is set forth explicitly in that oath. You have bound yourselves in the most solemn manner that you will be fair and impartial, and that you will not be influenced by prejudice or personal or partisan bias. This should be your constant aim.

I deem it my duty to call your attention especially to the laws of the United States for the punishment of offenses under the titles of the "Elective Franchise," and "The Civil Rights of Citizens."

There is one section of these statutes, which was section four in the original statutes as they were published in the 16th volume, which you will disregard so far as relates to State elections, inasmuch as it has been passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States, and that tribunal has, so far as it relates to State elections, declared it to be unconstitutional. It held, with reference to State elections, that Congress had no power to legislate except under the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States; that the fifteenth amendment only included acts where there was an exclusion of voters on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; that this section did not have any such limitation, and that it included those acts which were within the scope of the provision and those which were not, and so far, therefore, as it related to municipal elections it was void.

The election recently held, having been one not only for State officers but also for members of Congress, may present a class of cases with reference to which the authority of Congress is derived from another and independent provision of the constitution of the United States. Article 1, section 4, gives to the Congress "power to make or alter the State regulations as to the time, place and manner of holding elections for representatives in Congress." Article 1, section 2, declares that "persons having the qualifications which entitle them under the laws of the State to vote for the members of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, shall have the right to vote for members of Congress." Arts. 26 and 98 of the constitution of the State of Louisiana (1868) provide that males of twenty-one years of age, born or naturalized in the United States, and residents of the State, shall be qualified electors to vote for members of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

From this establishment of qualifications by the constitution of the State and the adoption of them by the constitution of the United States, and from the power given to the Congress to make or alter the regulations of the State as to the time, place and manner of holding elections for members of Congress, it results that Congress had authority to deal with the regulations respecting the elections of members of the Federal House of Representatives, and to enforce the right to vote thereat independently of the fifteenth amendment. That is to say, independently of any discrimination, or attempt at discrimination, on the part of the State on account of race, color, or previous condition of slavery; it results, also, that every person within the State of Louisiana having such qualifications, and not coming within the exceptions named, was, by rights derived from the constitution of the United States, entitled upon the performance of the legal prerequisites to vote at the recent election for members of Congress. And if any person, or persons, or any officer of the State, or of the United States, having any duty to perform in relation to such election, for in regard to the registration of voters thereat, has, by any unlawful means, prevented any such voter from being registered, or from exercising his right to vote, he has been guilty of an offense against the elective franchise of the citizen and is amenable to the laws of the United States.

The laws made to enforce this right were designed to protect the privilege of the vote through all the stages of the registration and election until the ascertainment of the final result. The right to vote not only includes the right to deposit the vote in the ballot box, but to have that vote counted and finally and effectively canvassed and certified. This relates to elections for members of Congress.

With reference to the election of State officers the acts of Congress based upon the fifteenth amendment of the Federal constitution prohibit and make criminal any discrimination by the officer, or any other persons, who can be said in any sense to be expressly, or impliedly authorized by a State, whereby any person is excluded from voting on account of race, color, or previous condition of slavery.

Excepting, as relates to members of Congress, there is no provision of the constitution of the United States, nor any law of Congress which confers the right to vote, or defines the qualifications of voters, and in the accepted case the qualification and the right are fixed only by reference to the qualification and the right as determined by the State.

Over the whole subject the State has full authority except in the one particular, that it can make no discrimination on account of race.

So far as relates to the election of State officers, therefore, it is only this race, or class discrimination, to which your attention can be directed, or upon which indictments can be laid. Against discrimination in the matter of voting, as in the right of voting, the citizens are, under the statutes, protected throughout. That is to say, from the first thing required by law to be done as a prerequisite down to and including the last certification of the votes cast.

While the laws have thus sedulously guarded the full and perfect exercise of the right to vote, they have not been less careful in providing for the punishment of those who wrongfully exercise or even attempt to exercise that right. It punishes those who by reason of age, residence or want of any of the qualifications required by the constitution, or who in a manner and at a place different from that prescribed by the State law, shall vote or attempt to do so.

There is scarcely a conceivable wrong relative to the elective franchise which has not been foreseen and provided for by the statutes to which your attention has been called.

You, therefore, see that there are two offenses against voters under the title of elective franchise—one for interfering in any way with any voter in the matter of voting. This is confined to elections for members of Congress, and applies alike to all persons who under the laws of Louisiana are entitled to vote for the members of the lower house of the State Legislature, and the offense may be complete, though there was no discrimination on account of race, color, etc.

The other class of cases is for intering in the matter of voting by way of discriminating on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and includes discrimination either at a Federal election or at a State election.

The right of the citizens of the United States, the protection of which it has thus solemnly committed to its courts, is as you see most essential and sacred, for the right to vote freely without control from violence or the fear of it must be exercised by all citizens, even the bumblest, or the right of voting and all the great personal rights which rest upon it would be swept away.

While, therefore, on the one hand, you should not be influenced by any other motive than a determination impartially to aid in enforcing the law, on the other hand it is your duty to find bills without hesitation or favor against all who are shown to have committed any offense, no matter how high may be the position of the offenders.

BOSTON.

Having seen nearly every city of consequence in our land, never, till this year, have I been in the place, the name of which heads these lines, to make a protracted stay. To the resident of Louisiana, Boston should present a peculiar interest. Twice within the last four years she has placed us under an obligation by her overwhelming generosity, a sense of which can never be lost on a high-minded people. In the early part of the summer, during my stay in Boston, the sad intelligence was flashed across the wires that the dreadful scourge which, since 1867, had apparently bidden an indefinite farewell to New Orleans, had returned, covering it with a gloomy pall of desolation and of death. Recalling to mind the very generous and timely response of Boston to our cry of distress during the disastrous overflow of 1874, I waited with some degree of interesting curiosity to see what action, if any, she would take in this second and dire calamity of our ill-starred city. Hard times and the almost complete stagnation of business were not a fruitful source of expectation for benevolence. But I had misjudged the spirit of the Bostonians; they not only rose equal to the demand of the occasion, but, if possible, rose above it.

General Palfrey, register in bankruptcy, took the lead for the collection of means for relief. Mayor Pierce, a noble specimen of the true American official, followed by despatching the sympathy of the city in the first installment of $2,000. Thence, onward, a strong and ceaseless current of contributions flowed in from all classes and bodies—banker and merchant, capitalist and laborer, church and play-house, white and black—all in a happy concert of action gave freely of their respective means. So unsparing was the charity of the people that, despite the announcement of a dispatch from Mayor Pillsbury that money was no longer needed as the Sunday following had been previously designated as a day for a general offering in all the churches to the "Yellow Fever Fund," many of those holy houses on that day collected immense sums for the fund.

A running sketch of a city so grand in its benevolence cannot fail to interest. No municipality in the broad expanse of our country is so thoroughly American by studying to instill into the minds of its inhabitants the highest patriotism as Boston.

This begins with the training of the youth in the public schools. These institutions, in their *tout ensemble*, are the first of their kind in the country. At the close of each school year the assembled pupils are entertained at a banquet, the mayor, assisted by the governor, presiding. From the enjoyment of the table, the flow of reason succeeds in the customary speech-making, the question this instance being simply listeners, while mine hosts of city and State dispense the intellectual treat in sentiments of lofty patriotism for city, State and nation.

Next, in a day or so, comes the annual ball, and this, too, at the expense of the city. The children thus sensibly grow up with an exalted appreciation of home and of the country at large, ready to defend either at any possible sacrifice. But the material tenderness does not end with the lad when he passes from the public school-room to enter the higher walks of life. every means of an elevating tendency for the adult is carefully fostered. The great public library of Boston is well known by reputation throughout the country.

A large, fine building supplied with every conceivable convenience for the reading public at all seasons of the year, and store it with the choicest volumes, from the entertaining novel, erudite treatise on phylosophy to manuscripts of rare value, from midiaeval to modern times, constitute the library. Here one may daily resort, bury himself in a velvet-cushioned chair and read and study "without money and without price." Association for material advancement, for moral and mental culture, involving but a trifling outlay to the beneficious, are scattered throughout the city with the approving smile of the government. Every appliance, on national and other fate days, when the vices of the populace are most apt to display themselves, is set in motion to divert their attention to worthy enjoyments. During the summer, the "Common" and certain other parks are each enlivened by a brass band twice a week in the evening with selections from the masters for the edification of the masses at the expense of the taxpayers. In fine, for all needed means to make a people happy in their homes and content with their surroundings. Boston is not sparing of her treasury. Her charitable institutions are many, magnificently endowed, and far reaching in their benefits, for the stranger as well as for the citizen. The rent holes or parks have been laid out with a taste, and are kept with such neatness, as to constitute them models of similar works in the country. The famous Boston Common, the scene of the earliest development of revolutionary spirit against the rule of the mother country is, for all the conveniences of a park, justly, the pride of the Bostonians. Both spacious and centrally located, it is most admirably adopted for private rendezvous or public parade. The "Public Gardens," however, as they are called, opposite the Common, are the glory of the city in their display of the highest taste of landscope engineering. Pastures of rich and varied flowers, native and foreign; and the delicate shrubs and plants which can only thrive by careful culture, are found here in a profusion betokening lavish expenditure of care and money. I was much surprised to see in these grounds of a city lying between the fortieth and fortyfifth degrees of North latitude, tender bulbous exotics which I have seen thriving in their perfection only in the tropics! In viewing such an enchanting place, I could not but remark the superior advantage of New Orleans to create as fine grounds. With our rich and almost perenorial vegetation, we could have at a moderate cost the finest parks in the United States. Although, Boston is the seat of nearly all the "isms" which give activity to the brain power of the nation, it is singular to remark the conservatism of her population on politics. The real Radicalism lies deep beneath the surface; and unless called into being by practical agitation and the necessity of the time, it will not intrude itself on the notice of the passing observer. The prospective political ascendency of the South in national affairs popularly termed the "Solid South," has in itself no fear for Boston; but beneath this outside, indifference is the inflexible determination that the "Solid South" as such shall only rule the nation on the basis of unqualified justice to all its people.

Boston thoroughly comprehends the changed social relation in the South of to-day as a great good involving a percentage of incidental evil, as a matter of course; she therefore heartily acquiesces in the change of Republican policy, that the South may have a fair showing not to turn back the dial of time but to adjust herself successfully to her new and trying position.

She will heartily assist any method by which the black and white of this section can *harmoniously* blend their interest, first for their own material good, and next for the good of the whole country.

ANTIMONE.

HUMOROUS.

The Chinese liken a drunkard's nose to a light house, warning us of the little water that passeth underneath.

What is sweeter than a sugar-house? Why, a young ladies' seminary when it is full of "lasses."—Norristown Herald.

"What I'd like to know," said a schoolboy, "is how the mouths of rivers can be so much larger than their heads."

A man in Cleveland gives notice that he is "out of politics." In Cleveland—Cleveland, O.? Why, the man must be dead.—Buffalo Express.

A man took his goat to the dairy fair in New York last week, labeled him "Gilt Edge," and was much disappointed at not receiving a premium. He was confident there was no better butter in the show.—New Haven Register.

There are two human beings that everybody is thoroughly competent to advise—one is an editor, the other a member of the Legislature. When a miserable wretch happens to possess both honors he begins to pray most fervently for Gabriel's trumpet.—Taunton Gazette.

The careless man marcheth into the house by the front door, tracketh mud and water on the hall carpet, and receiveth the admonition of a faithful wife; whereas the careful man sneaketh in the back way, and addeth to the discomfiture of the servant girl by splashing around in the kitchen with wet boots and a dripping umbrella.—New Haven Register.

The Louisianian.

P. B. S. Pinchback,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

SATURDAY, JAN. 4, 1879.

☞ All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN, 644 CAMP STREET."

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

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WM. H. WARD, Kentucky.
CHARLES T. GRAHAM, Ohio.

Know all men by these presents."—Santa Clause.

The papers heretofore singing the songs of praise of paper money based on wind are in a melancholy state just now. They hardly know whether to climb a tree and draw it up after them, or go into a rat hole and pull it in.—Cincinnati Commercial.

Prof. P. M. Williams, principal of the colored Peabody School at Baton Rouge, East was in the city during the holidays on a visit to his family. The Professor looks hale and hearty, and seems to be as deeply interested in the work of education as ever.

Senator Thurman, being called upon by the Teller committee for his evidence in regard to outrages in the North, refers the committee to the newspapers. Although he does not specify the New York *Tribune*, he evidently refers to the cypher dispatches. It may be fun for Thurman, but must be death to Tilden.

The fever commission has been engaged, principally, in the appointment of sub-committees of experts whose business it is to be to collect statistics at various points. The committee in this city will devote its time to investigating the question of the origin of the fever, and the benefits of quarantine regulations.

Prof. J. C. Corbin, Principal of the Branch Normal College of the Arkansas Industrial University, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, brother of our late worthy manager, arrived in this city last Monday, and will be our guest during his stay; he visits the city to look after the affairs of his brothers John and Henry, who died of yellow fever during the late epedemic.

The Potter Committee has concluded its session in this city and gone—well, we'll say, "where the woodbine twineth." Various explanations of the sudden exit are offered, as, for instance, certain witnesses were *non camatibus;* Mr. Sherman had no testimony to offer, etc. On the whole, the performance suggests the old distich:

The King of France, with forty thousand men,
Marched up a little hill, and, then—marched down again.

We were a little too previous in announcing the arrival of Senator Kellogg in last week's paper. He did not arrive in the city until Monday, and judging by the manner in which he was besieged during his stay we are inclined to think did not enjoy much rest. There is nothing like having favors to bestow to draw a crowded house. It is reported that important political results will follow his visit.

The Indianapolis *Sun* says: When a bank fails in China they cut off the heads of the bankers and throw them in a corner with the remainder of the assets. As a consequence, there has been no bank failure in that country for five hundred years. There is no telling how much would be saved to poor depositors, widows and orphans, in this country, if a similar plan should be adopted.

EVIDENTLY OVERDONE.

That portion of the Democracy that is inclined to exult too freely over the "Solid South" and to suppose that there is no "hereafter" to be feared, whatever the means by which the unanimity of which they boast is attained and maintained, may learn some wisdom by two facts of a historical nature which have transpired in the recent history of the nation. The first is the decadence and disappearance of the Republican party of the South, under the combined influence of mismanagement and dishonesty in its leadership. So long as the Republican party of the South was even indifferently honest, it enjoyed the sympathy and support of its Northern allies. But, just in proportion as it became corrupt—as the follies and crimes laid to its charge, were not only asserted, but proved, it lost that sympathy and support, until at last it was regarded as an incumbrance to the National party—a burden whose carriage was a greater expense than its value, and, eventually, the party in the South was virtually abandoned to its fate. Truth, like murder, will out, and all the defences, evasions, misrepresentation, and special pleadings that could be resorted to, failed to convince the nation that the leaders of the Southern Republican party were not villianous carpet-baggers. No surer prognostic of the future disintegration of the party could have been found than the fact that it was continually upon the defensive, and the fact that the party undoubtedly and admittedly contained thousands of honorable and patriotic men did not save it from condemnation on account of the malfeasance of its controlling element. These are facts and conclusions which no reasonable or sensible man can deny or doubt, and it seems strange that with an example and warning of so recent date immediately before their eyes, the leaders of the Southern Democracy are so intent upon pursuing the very policy that led to the disruption and overthrow of the Republican party in the South. The proof of the complicity of that party in crimes against the freedom of the ballot is open and palpable, it can neither be explained nor sophisticated out of existence, and the efforts of Messrs. Thurman, Lamar and Butler, in that direction provoke only a smile of incredulity from the least informed of their brethren in the North. And even now, at an earlier period of their career than in the case of the Southern Republicans, their Northern brethren are beginning to intimate that they are a nuisance and incombrance to the Democratic party, that failure is the inevitable result of its being handicapped with their crimes and blunders. The sentiments of a large number of Democrats of the North are, beyond all doubt, expressed in the following extract from the *National Democrat* of Peoria, Ills., which we commend to the attention of the Democratic party generally. The *Democrat* says:

We think it is high time for Democratic papers everywhere, especially in the North, to "dry up" about the "bloody shirt" and "Southern outrages." The sneaking, cowardly murder of White and Clark, two colored witnesses, on their way to New Orleans, to testify, under subpœna of the United States Court, before the United States Grand Jury, is an "outrage" that cannot be excused, palliated, patched up, nor defended by any honest white man, and the sooner Blaine and his whole committee, and the Federal army too, get after the perpetrators the better for the peace of the country. If these Southern devils think that the Northern Democracy are going to back them up in all and any sort of diabolism they may perpetrate, they are very much mistaken. They have cursed the Northern Democracy long enough and often enough by their inhuman barbarism; and if they want any further support from Northern Democrats they must act like civilized white men, and not like demoniac savages. The country has had exactly enough of that sort of conduct, and no more will be tolerated. Let us hear no more about the bloody shirt or Southern outrages in a single Northern Democratic paper. These Southern devils have made their bed; let them lie in it.

To overload the poor party with tissue ballots, frauds and murders in the South just at the time when it has such a burden of cypher despatches to wrestle with in the North, may be good policy, but there is certainly room to doubt the fact.

THE BLAINE COMMITTEE.

The resolution by virtue of which the above committee was appointed are national, not sectional, in their character—as applicable to Maine and Iowa as to Louisiana; the committee itself is composed of members of both political parties, and the resolutions were supported by both Democrats and Republicans when offered in the Senate. So broad is their scope that they can, at this time, scarcely be called partisan resolutions with any show of fairness. Yet, for unexplained reason, they have excited a vast amount of bitter feeling, which is strange, and that bitter feeling is felt only in one party and in one section of the country, which is still stronger. We presume that the citizens of Massachusetts, Ohio, or New York, are fully as jealous of the dignity of their States as those of South Carolina and Louisiana, yet we have to learn of a single instance of one of them, making any complaint or manifesting any sensitiveness over the "Blaine Resolutions" or the "Blaine Committee," which, on the other hand, almost the entire corps of Southern Democratic editors seems to be thrown into a paroxysm of passion and fury by the mention of the name of Blaine. The contrast between the absolute indifference of the average Northerner, and the worth of the average Southerner is so striking as to suggest the idea that there must be some very special reason why the mention of the "Blaine Committee" affects them so differently. Everybody knows that the elections went off in the most lovely manner in the South, that the negroes voted the Democratic ticket of their own free will and accord, that the talk about murder and bull-dozing was all false, and that the sanctity of the ballot box was particularly regarded. So that "the South has nothing to fear from the Blaine Committee—the very same negroes will be swift witnesses to testify that they were treated with greatest consideration and the highest regard for their rights as citizens. On the other hand, we have the testimony of no less important a witness than Ben Butler that there was bull-dozing in Massachusetts. Such being the actual State of facts, it was evidently the purpose of Mr. Blaine to investigate the lawlessness in Massachusetts, and his famous committee will, of course, merely visit the South as a matter of form, and in order to keep those up-country fellows from denouncing the resolutions as sectional. As this is perfectly evident, and the skirts of the solid South are so perfectly clear from the stain of blood, and her hands from the marks of violence, we can see no reason why the Southern press should manifest such hostility to the Blaine Committee and become so wrathful when its mere name is mentioned. One would almost suppose that the "Blaine Committee" was the name of an epidemic no less terrible than the yellow fever from the manner in which it is alluded to in the Southern newspapers. We submit that no reasonable explanation of this can be given that will, at the same time, agree with the explanations for the solid South that are put forward as the most plausible. No one seems to fear that the committee will, to the least degree, annoy the people of the North. Why, then, does it so disquiet the South? Explanations are now in order.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE.—Of the many Guides of Seed and Plant Catalogues sent out by our Seedsmen and Nurserymen, and that are doing so much to inform the people and beautify and enrich our country, none are so beautiful, none so instructive as *Vick's Floral Guide*. Its paper is the choicest, its illustrations handsome, and given by the hundred, while its Colored Plate is a gem. This work, although costing but five cents, is handsome enough for a Gift Book, or a place on the parlor table. Published by James Vick, Rochester, N. Y.

COMPLIMENTARY.

Senator Kellogg was the recipient of a complimentary dinner last night tendered by the Union Club at Antoine's Restaurant.

The affair was in every way a success. It has seldom been our pleasure to see a more tastily and elaborately decorated table than presented itself to view when the guest were ushered into the commodious dining room used for the occasion.

The dinner, according to the invitations, was fixed for six o'clock, a little after which hour Senator Kellogg arrived, and the guests about fifty in number, were seated with ex-Gov. Hahn at the head of the table, flanked on his left by Senator Kellogg, Gov. Antoine, General Souer, Judge Marks, Collector Smith and Dr. Roudanez; on the right by ex-Gov's. Warmoth and Foote, Col. Lewis, Mr. Joubert, General Anderson and Col. Weeks.

Col. Jack Wharton was placed in charge of the foot of the table with Judge Dumont and the editor of the LOUISIANIAN, facing each other and supporting his wings in company with Senator's Stamps, Harper and Blunt, Hon's. Wm. G. Brown, Desmarias, Ingalls, Morey, and others. Beside these gentlemen, we recognized among the guest Messrs, Bonzano, Shaw, Merchant, Casanave, Herwig, Kenner, Woodward, Judges Pardee, Fontelieu and Cullom.

The dinner was excellent and well served and judging by the way course after course disappeared in the capacious stomachs of the guests was highly relished. At the proper time Gov. Hahn, in his characteristic manner, after a highly eulogistic speech, proposed the health of "our distinguished guest," to which—after it had been drunk standing—Senator Kellogg responded. He acknowledged in suitable terms the honor conferred, plead for harmony and unity among Republicans, and pledged himself to an honest and faithful discharge of the trusts committed to his hands. The Senator was vociferously applauded, and was followed by Gov. Warmoth, who made a very happy and neat speech, in which he predicted that with Grant as the national standard bearer in 1880 the Republican party of Louisiana under competent and energetic leaders, and a ticket representing character and intelligence would again, as of old, march to victory. The utterance was received with enthusiastic applause.

Gov. Foote was the next speaker, he believed in the supremacy of law and declared the constitution, as amended, the most perfect piece of work ever performed by man. At the conclusion of his remarks Col. Lewis proposed that the other end of the table be heard from, and called upon the editor of the LOUISIANIAN, who expressed his pleasure at witnessing such a truly representative assemblage. It remined him of the early days of reconstruction, and argued well for the future unity and harmony of the Republicans of the State; he attached special importance to the presence of Dr. Roudanez, so long a stranger to such occasions and expressed the belief that it, more than the presence of any other man, demonstrated the possibility of Republican unity. This brought the Doctor to his feet; he feelingly acknowledged the complimentary allusion made to himself, and spoke at some length of his aims and purposes in the early days of reconstruction which had ever been to elevate the oppressed, and to educate and advance the interest of his down-trodden people. The Doctor was given the closest attention and frequently interrupted by applause. At the conclusion of his remarks he shook hands with Gov. Warmoth as an evidence of his desire to let the past be forgotten.

The call for our representative being renewed, he resumed his remarks and stated that no man should make greater sacrifices for harmony and unity than he, but admonished his hearers that all efforts of his and theirs would fail to accomplish the result, unless accompanied by the fraternal feeling which characterized the early days of the party. Colored men did not expect nor desire social equality but they did expect on all such occasions as these—*semi-official* in their character—to receive such considerations as the nature of the case justly entitles them to, and the recognition of this fact and its observance in the future will enable us to work harmoniously together.

Judge Dumont was then called for and made an excellent speech, in which he declared he would never stand in the way of unity; his highest ambition was to serve his party, and if need be to fall in its defense like Gair and others.

Speeches were made by Judge Cullom, W. B. Merchant Esq., and others.

Col. Lewis, also, made a very happy speech, defended the in's and sympathized with the outs.

Col. Jack Wharton closed the speaking with an able and eloquent speech and, at a late hour, the party dispersed.

THESE EPISODES.

The New Orleans *Times* thus comments upon the murder of Clark and White, the witnesses summoned to appear before the United States grand jury:

"We appeal to the quiet, law-abiding citizens of the State to say if it is reasonable to look for any true prosperity—such prosperity, at least, as can be brought to us from the outside—so long as such deeds are perpetrated or are practicable? The time has come for these things to be suppressed with a stern and inexorable hand. The time has come for the law to assert itself and for the authorities to show that they propose to keep the peace and to protect citizens in their rights. We cannot go on in this way. It is idle to expect that we can gain the confidence of the world unless we vindicate our own integrity and show to all men that law and order are the rule in Louisiana. We have our affairs in our own hands now—have had them thus for nearly two years; there is no emergency to palliate such lawlessness as we describe—nothing to soften down the ugly violence which these episodes carry on their face."

We are glad to observe the fact that the *Times* has discovered that "these episodes" do not pay. Unfortunately, moreover, for the *Times'* peace of mind, the time has passed when the authorities could have impressed the country with a favorable opinion of their intention to suppress outrages with a "stern and inexorable hand." The time for that was before the elections, and their rushing to the spot with buckets after the building is consumed, will fail to convince any one of their integrity. The murder of Clark and White was a necessary sequence of other crimes, and the strongest proof of the hideous nature of those crimes and of the fact that public sentiment sustained their perpetrators. The *Times* may as well admit "that the mob is the regiment" and not expect the authorities to do what is not in their power.

PERSONAL.

J. D. Kennedy, Esq., assistant doorkeeper of the United States Senate, and one of Louisiana's brightest and most promising young men dropped into our sanctum during the week. The Potter Committee had him before it on Tuesday last but failed to elicit anything damaging to the Republicans from his testimony.

Senator Stampe has just returned from a business trip up the river. He looks blooming as ever.

Hon. Wm. Windon, U. S. Senator from Minnesota, will please accept our thanks for a copy of his able and exhaustive speech on "Our National Water-ways, delivered in the Senate on June 10, 1878.

Hon. J. A. Gla made his appearance in the city during the week and looks as if he had on his war paint.

He is a good man indeed who does all the good he talks of.

It does not follow that a blacksmith has no virtues because he is always to be found at his vice.

"Don't liquor," is the advice we give the husband who abuses his wife.—Reynolds Herald.

New Years day was generally observed in the city, the business houses being closed and the churches opened. Quite a number of young gentlemen made calls, and enjoyed a merry time. Several free lunches were set out, though, of course, the recent afflictions of many families rendered the observance of the day less general.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Short articles on educational topics solicited.)

A charming young thing at a New York school examination, in reading her exercise before a large audience of parents, changed Keat's line "A thing of beauty is a boy forever!" She is younger than she looks, but is expected shortly to be engaged.

Human happiness has no perfect security but freedom; freedom none but virtue; virtue none but knowledge; and neither freedom nor virtue has any vigor or immortal hope except in the principles of Christian faith, and the sanction of the Christian religion.—President Quincy.

Speak kindly as thou reprovest the erring child. Remember that gentle words will soften his heart, and in after years, when thou shalt be gone, they will linger around it, and be a shield to guard it against temptation. It is the kind words that memory twines around our hearts and guards them with care. —Exchange.

Indianapolis schools will hereafter study the science and geometry of dress. It will be beautiful to hear these girls talking about the hypothenuse of a princess train or the acute angle of a tight-fitting boot. Geometry of dress! Ge whillikins! "Blue Jeans, put on your right angle triangled overcoat, and go down to Silk & Buttons, and get me a conic section of pale blue ribbon. Git!"—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

DULL SCHOLARS.—The management and instruction of "dull" scholars, of those slow of apprehension, may be trying at times, but the teacher should allow no indications of uneasiness or disapproval while the scholar is attentive and making commendable efforts. When there is added to a sluggish temperament, habits of in-attention, carelessness, mischievousness if not malice, and irregularity in attendance, then the teacher has a subject especially needing reform and improvement. Such persons excite our sympathies and call for wise and discriminating treatment. Frequently words of advice or instruction, admonition or reproof, administered privately by teachers, in a kind and compassionate manner, will instill ideas of reform. By this treatment the nobler and better qualities of the pupil's mind are brought into action, and he is enabled to restrain his malevolent passions, whilst the teacher is enabled to control the scholar.—J. W. Simonds, Supt. of Schools, Milford, Mass.

M. GAMBETTA ON THE EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM IN FRANCE.—It is the duty of Government to make the people of France the most cultivated and best educated of all people. To attain this result, the enterprises of clericalism must be thwarted.

The reasoning power of children must be exercised; only healthy and safe notions must be deposited in their minds, in order to accelerate the progress of the public mind. Give them notions of our public law; teach them their duties as citizens; make them not literate, but sensible and patriotic men. Both sexes must participate in this progress, so that the women may not remain foreign either to our principles or our ideas. Their spirits must be united if their hearts are to be brought together. Professional, or rather industrial, schools must be multiplied to give culture of mind with skill of hand; by this alone, the solution of many problems would be aided. Secondary education should be placed under the direction of the State. We ought not to allow our history to be misrepresented in the schools. You know the new breach which the enemies of the State have opened in higher education. The university, whatever its imperfections, is still the refuge of the modern spirit. The distribution of degrees, which was taken from it by surprise, must be restored to it.—M. Gambetta.

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PALAIS ROYAL
BAZAAR,
137 . . CANAL STREET . . 139

I have the honor to announce to the numerous patrons of the PALAIS ROYAL that my stock of

Novelties, Toys,
FANCY GOODS,
—AND—
HOLIDAY GOODS

Is now complete and exhibited, and respectfully invite an inspection. The

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Is most complete, and novelties in this department begin from 50c up. The

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In Fans, Boxes, Necessaries, Glove and Handkerchief Sets, Pocket Books, Cigar Cases and other novelties is most desirable and cheap.
They begin from 50c to $1 50.
The novelties of the season are

Crystal and Bronze Set

Something appropriate for a present to either single or married ladies, and are very cheap.

CHATLAIN WATCHES,

RARE, FASHIONABLE AND USEFUL.

The
PALAIS ROYAL

The Only House in New Orleans that has Them, on at $18 Each.

Stem Winding Silver and Gilt WATCHES suitable for Boys of all ages, from $5 up, warranted first-class timekeepers.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

Comprises every article known in the FANCY GOODS CATALOGUE, fresh new and elegant, and at prices that defy competition.

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To the PALAIS ROYAL Stock comprises Novelties in Fancy Cabinet Pieces, Picture Easles, and elegant Parlor Pieces, at such prices as to be within reach of everybody.

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To see the TOYS of the PALAIS ROYAL they are new, attractive and cheap.

—THE—
ONE DOLLAR DOLL

IS A GREAT ATTRACTION, AND THE
One Dollar Tool Box
Beats anything of the kind in New Orleans.

A New Department

Has been made on the second floor for

Hobby-Horses, Carriages, Velocipedes and—Telly-Ho's,

As the limited room on the first floor did not permit to do this department the justice of display it required.

INQUIRE FOR THE
Girl Velocipede, Only $5.

BOYS' VELOCIPEDES begin at $3 50 for 6 years old.

I have made ample preparation for all those who may favor me with a call to be

PROPERLY AND POLITELY SERVED.

All goods will be delivered free of charge.

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BONQUOIS & PAUL,
Boot and Shoe-Makers,
UNDER THE
ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
Near Common Street,
feb19 New Orleans.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, JAN. 4, 1879.

Suicides are on the increase.

Private marketmen are again in trouble.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

Mr. Charles Johnson of the R. E. Lee, spent the holidays in the city.

Nothing has yet been ascertained as to the result of the examination for school teachers.

Those 500 subscribers have not been secured but over 300 are promised. We can't live on promises friends.

The weather of the past week has been showery and cool, the sun being invisible most of the time.

The new year opens brightly on the Republican horizan, and it is to be hoped ere it closes. Louisiana Republicans will present a solid front.

On Christmas night, St: Mary' Catholic Church, Algiers, was robbed of a poor box containing $7 and several veils. The entrance was effected through one of the windows.

Twenty minutes to one o'clock at night is scarcely a seasonable hour for calls, and yet a party of four called upon a friend at that hour New Years night.

The members of the General Assembly are arriving in the city daily, and all fears of not having a quorum present on Monday, have been dispelled.

A very pleasant and enjoyable party assembled at Miss Waubergs on New Years evening. It will be long remembered by those present as a happy event in their lives.

Mrs. James, grandmother of James T. and Miss Alice Cottrell, died on New Years morning and was buried on Thursday at 3 o'clock. The family and friends have our condolence in their sad affliction.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Schoolcraft & Coes, the strongest double team of comedians are still playing to large audiences at the St. Charles, assisted by C. L. Graves Dramatic Company in "A German Abroad." Schoolcraft is undoubtedly immense, while Coe is alongside.

Sunday night Mr. Geo. C. Boniface will appear as TERRY, THE SWELL, in John Brougham's play "The Lottery of Life." Schoolcraft & Coes will also continue in the concert room.

THE sales of cotton yesterday were confined to 8000 bales at prices requiring a pretty general reduction of ⅛c. in our quotations. We give also the figures and report of the Exchange, as below:

	General quotation.	Ex. quot
Inferior	6⅜@7	—
Low Ordinary	7⅛@7⅜	—
Ordinary	7⅜@7⅝	7½
Strict Ordinary	7⅝@7⅞	—
Good Ordinary	7⅞@7⅞	7½
Strict Good Ordinary	8 @8⅛	—
Low Middling	8 @8⅛	8⅛
Strict Low Middling	8⅛@8⅜	—
Middling	8⅜@8⅝	8⅜
Strict Middling	8⅝@8⅞	—
Good Middling	8⅞@9⅛	9⅛
Middling Fair	10@10⅛	10

C. E. GIRARDEY,

Auctioneer and Appraiser,

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100 baskets of this celebrated brand of Champagne landing ex steamship Hanover, from Havre, and for sale by

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10 CASES OF 12 JARS

NEW FRENCH PRUNES.

5 cases of 50 cartoons French PRUNES
5 " 2-25 " "
20 " Benedictine CORDIAL.
5 " Maraschino "
5 " Cocoa "
100 basket Lafaurie ANISETNE.
100 " Marie Brizard "
25 cases superior Burgundy WINE
200 " Bordeaux "
100 " Brandy CHERRIES.
10 " new FRUITS in juice.
10 " boneless SARDINES in oil.
3 " MACKERELS "
50 " White Wine VINEGAR
20 casks and bbls. White Wine VINEGAR Landing and for sale by

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27 and 29 Royal and 75 Camp street

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On and after Nov. 13, 1877, Trains will depart and arrive as follows, from Caliope street depot:

DEPART.

Express No. 1 ..... 6:00 p. m.
Mixed No. 3 ..... 7:00 a. m.

ARRIVE.

Express No. 2 ..... 10:30 a. m.
Mixed No. 4 ..... 8:00 p. m.

No. 1 and 2 run daily, 3 and 4 daily, except Sunday.

Pullman Palace Sleepers through without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, and for St. Louis a Sleeper is attached at Milan, Tenn., enabling passengers to go through without leaving the train. Only one change to New York and Eastern cities.

Friday evening's train makes no connection for Chicago.

Accommodation trains between New Orleans and McComb City.

Leave New Orleans at 3:45 p. m. Saturday, and 7 a. m. Sunday.

Arrive at New Orleans at 9:20 a. m. Sunday, and 10 p. m. Monday.

This is the only line running double daily through trains to and from all points North and East.

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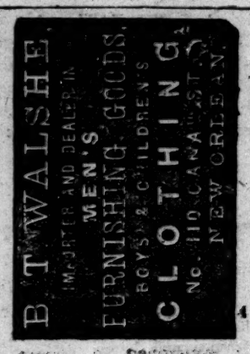

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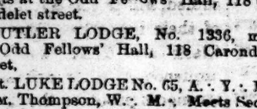

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Joe Diaz is in charge.

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A. Y. M.

BERRY LODGE No. 45, A. Y. M. C. K. Brown, W. M., Arthur P. Williams. Secretary, meets at the Masonic Hall, corner of St. Peter and St. Claude Streets, first Tuesday evening of every month at 7 o'clock.

OSCAR J. DUNN LODGE, No. 528 meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

BUTLER LODGE, No. 1336, meet at Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street,

St. LUKE LODGE No. 65, A. Y. M. eWM. Thompson, W. M. Meets Secon Saturday of every month at the Masonic Hall, corner of St. Peter and St. Claude Streets.

U. O. S. BROTHERHOOD EDEN LODGE No. 1, WM. THOMPSON E. M. Meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall First Friday evening of each month.

THE M. W. EUREKA GRAND LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, FOR THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

RICHMOND LODGE No. 1, W. Mulford, W. M.; J. W. Francis, Secretary. Meets first Monday of each month.

STRINGER LODGE No. 2, J. Lewis, W. M.; J. A. Norager, Secretary. Meets second Monday of each month.

PARSONS LODGE No. 3, A. Wicker, W. M.; St. F. Casanave, Secretary. Meets first Tuesday of each month.

EZRA CHAPTER No. 4, J. Henri Burch, H. P.; W. G. Elliott, Scrib. Meets second and fourth Thursday of each month.

DIRECTORY

Of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, working under the jurisdiction of the Sub-Committee of Management in America, by Authority of the Committee of Management in England.

AMOS LODGE, No. 1487, meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

WM. THOMPSON LODGE, No. 1507 meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

PRIDE OF LOUISIANA LODGE, No. 1529, meets at Home Missionary Hall, Franklin street.

UNITED DAUGHTERS OF AMERICA—Benevolent Society, meets at the Lutheran Hall, 818 Gravier street Second Monday evening of every month.

WM. THOMPSON, President.

ALONZO LEWIS, Secretary.

UNION FRIENDS—Male and Female Benevolent Society, meets at the Union Bethel, on Camp street, Second Wednesday evening of each month.

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ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES FINE TIMBER LAND in the Parish of St. Tammany, ten miles from Mandeville, on Bayou Lacombe. Ten acres are cleared and partly under cultivation, and contain a good house and other conveniences. Will be sold low for cash.

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100,000 TICKETS AT $2 EACH

200,000.

LOUISIANA STATE

Single Number Lottery.

CAPITAL PRIZE

$30,000.

CLASS A.

TO BE DRAWN AT NEW ORLEANS ON

Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1879.

NO SCALING.

NO POSTPONEMENT.

LOOK AT THE SCHEME

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Prize of	$30,000 is ..	$30,000
1 Prize of	$10,000 is	10,000
1 ..	5,000 is	5,000
2 ..	2,500 are ..	5,000
5 ..	1,000 are ..	5,000
20 ..	500 are ..	10,000
100 ..	100 are ..	10,000
200 ..	50 are ..	10 000
500 ..	20 are ..	10,000
1,000 ..	10 are ..	10,000

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9 APPROXIMATIONS OF $200 each $ 2 000
9 APPROXIMATIONS OF $100 each 10 000
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1857, Prizes, All amounting to

$110,400

The Drawing will positively commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY

On the morning of

Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1879.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies and at the Central Office of the LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Address Lock Box 692, New Orleans Post Office.

Remit by Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter, Draft, or by Express.

Observe and recollect that in the Two

—AT—

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Whole Tickets, $2.

Dollar Drawing of JAN. 14, 1879,

ALL THE PRIZES

—ARE—

PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in Every State, County, City and Town Throughout the Union.

Unexceptionable Guarantee required, and must, in every instance, accompany application to be made to

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ALL LETTERS UNANSWERED MEAN A NEGATIVE REPLY.

Feb24

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Is carefully edited by gentlemen of ability and experience.

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And everything that goes to make

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One that will be found interesting and useful to Americans in every part of the globe. While it especially represents the Great Interests of the Northwest it is National in its views and comprehensive in its news-gatherings. Firm in its political faith it is not bigoted and in all discussions aims to be candid, dignified, and above personal abuse.

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One FREE copy with every club of ten.

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THE OLD RELIABLE

CROCKERY DEALER,

Is now Located at his Old Stand,

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184.....POYDRAS STREET.....184

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